



Tiger[®] Zinc

Sulphur (S)/ Swael610 g/kg

Zinc (Zn)/ Sink180 g/kg

**FERTILIZER GROUP 2
MISSTOF GROEP 2**

Reg. No. B4466, Act No. 36 of 1947

Reg. Nr. B4466, Wet Nr. 36 van 1947

Mass / Massa;

**1 Metric Ton
25 kg Bag**

Batch no -----/ Lotnommer:

Date of Manufacture/ Datum van Vervaardiging:



Control by Ecocert SA F-32600

Product suitable for use in Organic farming in accordance with
EU Regulation 2018/848 & 2021/1165 and the NOP Regulation



Registration Holder / Registrasiehouer:

Nulandis[®] (A division of AECI Limited); ('n Afdeling van AECI Beperk)

Reg. No./Nr. 1924/002590/06

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Tiger[®] is the registered trademark of Tiger-Sul Products (Canada) Co.

UN No./VN Nr. 3077 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Zinc oxide)

Product Description:

Tiger Zinc is a new formulation of granular micronutrients that offers several improved features over conventional micronutrient sources, with improved handling, minimum to no dust and uniform sizing.

Tiger Zinc is a unique, micronutrient fertilizer that delivers agronomically and economically, and provides excellent handling characteristics.

Tiger Zinc provides a cost effective method of correcting Zinc deficiencies.

Application and Usage:

Tiger Zinc granular fertilizers are formulated to provide the most cost-effective micronutrients available on the market. When used as a part of a balanced fertilizer program, **Tiger Zinc** can provide a season-long source of zinc. **Tiger Zinc** is a unique low analysis zinc source that ensures optimal root to particle contact for uptake into the plant. **Tiger Zinc** can be applied alone or blended with granular fertilizers and applied banded or broadcast. Amount required should be based on agronomic recommendations from soil tests, and tissue analysis. Zinc deficiencies in plants occur as a result of a lack of Zinc for the production of growth hormones. Zinc deficiency symptoms usually start at the new growth as interveinal yellowing, with short internodes and rosetting growth. Consult an agronomic consultant regarding Zinc deficiencies if unsure of the symptoms.

General:

The following factors are required for the zinc oxide to convert to plant available zinc sulphate (ZnSO_4).

1. **Microbial activity** – *Thiobacillus* bacteria is required to assist with the oxidation of the **Tiger Zinc** product. Once oxidised, the zinc is in a sulphate (SO_4) form (ZnSO_4) and available for plant-uptake through the root system. Most soils contain sufficient *Thiobacillus* populations.
2. **Particle Size** – Sulphur needs to be broken down into fine particles to increase surface area for *Thiobacilli*. Nulandis' product ensures a very fine particle size for optimum conversion.
3. **Soil Temperature** – Maximum oxidation occurs at soil temperatures of 28-30°C, medium conversion above 10°C and very low to almost no conversion at temperatures of 5°C and lower.
4. **Soil Moisture** – Moist soil promotes oxidization. Dry and flooded soils slow oxidization. Ideal soil moisture is field capacity.
5. **Oxygen** – Needs to be present for conversion. Placing **Tiger Zinc** deep into soil reduces ZnSO_4 production somewhat.

Handling and Storage:

Tiger Zinc will blend and store well with other granular fertilizer products. Correct blending and handling procedures should be followed when using **Tiger Zinc**. Always use stringent dust control procedures to prevent concentrated flammable dusts from reaching a spark or flame source. Sulphur materials should not be blended and stored with strong oxidizing agents such as ammonium nitrate. Avoid extensive use of augers due to fracturing of the product.

First Aid:

Skin Contact: Wash with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if irritation occurs.

Eyes: Rinse with running water for at least 15 minutes. Inadequate rinsing may cause irritation. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

Ingestion: Irritation may occur, seek medical attention.

Inhalation: Remove patient to fresh air environment. Seek medical attention.

Disclaimer: While every reasonable care has been taken to ensure that uniformity is correct, we do not warrant accuracy and recommend you obtain local and independent verification.

Produk beskrywing:

Tiger Zinc is 'n nuwe geformuleerde korrel mikro-nutriënt wat verskeie verbeterde funksies teenoor konvensionele mikro-nutriënt bronne bied met verbeterde hantering, min tot geen stof en eenvormige grootte.

Tiger Zinc is 'n unieke mikro-nutriënt met uitstekende hanterings eienskappe wat landboukundige en ekonomiese voordele inhou.

Tiger Zinc is 'n koste-effektiewe metode om sink tekort reg te stel.

Toediening en gebruik:

Tiger Zinc is geformuleer as die mees bekostigbare mikro-nutriënt beskikbaar op die mark. **Tiger Zinc** bied 'n seisoenlange beskikbaarheid van sink indien dit saam met 'n gebalanseerde voedingsprogram gebruik word. **Tiger Zinc** is 'n unieke sink produk met 'n lae sink inhoud wat verseker dat daar optimale wortel tot sinkdeeltjie kontak is vir opname in die plant. **Tiger Zinc** kan alleen of met korrelkunsmis vermeng word en gebandplaas óf breedwerpig toegedien word. Die hoeveelheid benodig moet gebaseer word op landboukundige aanbevelings van grond- sowel as blaarontledings. Sink is belangrik vir die produksie van groeihormone. Sink tekort simptome begin gewoonlik op die nuwe groei as tussenaar vergeling, met kort internodes en rosetagtige blaargroei. Raadpleeg 'n landboukundige konsultant indien u onseker is van dié tekort simptome.

Algemeen:

Die volgende faktore is nodig vir die sink oksidatie om om te skakel na plant beskikbare sink-sulfaat (ZnSO_4).

1. **Mikrobe aktiwiteit** - *Thiobacillus* bakterieë word benodig om te help met die oksidasie van **Tiger Zinc**. Sodra dit geoksideer is, is die sink in 'n sulfaat (SO_4) vorm (ZnSO_4) en beskikbaar vir opname deur die plantwortels. Meeste grondsoorte bevat voldoende *Thiobacillus* populasies.
2. **Deeltjiegrootte** - Swaai moet afgebreek word in fyn deeltjies om die oppervlakarea te verhoog vir die *Thiobacilli*. Nulandis se produk verseker 'n baie fyn deeltjiegrootte vir optimale oksidasie.
3. **Grondtemperatuur** - Maksimum oksidasie vind plaas by grondtemperatuur van 28 - 30°C, gemiddelde oksidasie bo 10°C en baie lae tot amper geen oksidasie by temperatuur van 5°C en laer.
4. **Grondvog** - Klam grond bevorder oksidasie. Droë en oornat gronde verlaag die oksidasie proses. Die ideale grondvog is by veldkapasiteit.
5. **Suurstof** - Moet teenwoordig wees vir omskakeling. Te diep plasing van **Tiger Zinc** in die grond sal die sink-sulfaat produksie ietwat verlaag.

Hantering en berging:

Tiger Zinc kan maklik gestoor en vermeng word met ander korrelkunsmis produkte. Korrekte vermenging en hanterings prosedures moet gevolg word wanneer daar van **Tiger Zinc** gebruik gemaak word. Maak altyd gebruik van streng stofbeheer prosedures om te voorkom dat gekonsentreerde vlambare stof in aanraking kom met 'n vonk- of vlambron. Swaai bevattende produkte moenie vermeng of gestoor word met sterk oksideermiddels soos ammoniumnitraat nie. Verminder die oormatige gebruik van vermenging om opbreking van die produk te verhoed.

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Noodhulp

Velkontak: Was met 'n sagte seep en water. Verkry mediese hulp indien irritasie voortduur.

Oë: Spoel deeglik uit met groot hoeveelhede lopende water vir ongeveer 15 minute. Onvoldoende uitspoel kan irritasie veroorsaak. Verkry mediese hulp indien irritasie voortduur.

Ingesluk: Verkry mediese hulp indien irritasie voorkom.

Inaseming: Verskuif pasiënt na omgewing met vars lug. Verkry mediese hulp.

Vrywaring: Hoewel alle redelike sorg geneem is om eenvormigheid te verseker, waarborg ons nie die akkuraatheid nie en beveel aan dat u 'n plaaslike en onafhanklike verifikasie verkry.